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FER, but its editorial management came to TREUB with the second volume. This has been the natural medium of publication for the scientific work of the Garden, and its files represent well the nature and importance of this work. TREUB's own contributions were exceedingly varied, not being guided so much by any special phase of botany as by the opportunity presented by the tropics. Hence they are cited in the literature of morphology, of physiology, and of ecology; and all of them are characterized by clear insight and fine presentation.

His resignation in 1909 was compelled by ill health, brought about in connection with the work of enlarging the scope of the Garden by making it a part of a Department of Agriculture in Java. He intended to live in the Riviera and to prosecute his own studies, but he was forced to spend the winter in Egypt, and did not reach Saint Raphael until spring. It was a great gratification to him that he lived to see the publication of the *Festschrift* in his honor, to which about sixty of his scientific colleagues contributed.—J. M. C.

DAVID PEARCE PENHALLOW

(WITH PORTRAIT)

By the death of Professor D. P. PENHALLOW of McGill University, Montreal, at the untimely age of fifty-six, American Botany has lost a pioneer and leader in his particular field. Born at Kittery Point, Maine, he traveled widely, giving his attention at various times to many different activities. One of the founders and for a time the acting president of the Royal Agricultural College, Sapporo, Japan, he manifested after his return from that country an enthusiastic admiration and even love of the Japanese. Domiciled later for over a quarter of a century in the Dominion of Canada, he became, without losing his American affiliations, so much a part of the academic family of McGill University, that he was, for a number of years one of its Governors. It seems probable that the attempt to carry on his scientific work and at the same time to do his share of the numerous administrative duties which fell to his lot in the country of his adoption, was the primary cause of his early decease.

PENHALLOW's earlier work in his chosen science was on the ascent of sap in wood, and this initial inclination seems to have dominated more or less his whole life. After gaining his degree at Amherst, he set out at an early age for Japan, where he rendered valuable services in connection with the awakening of the scientific activities of that remarkable nation. During his stay in Japan, he visited the Aino in the

northern island and was the first person of western origin to live among them. He collected many data and made many photographs illustrative of his observations among these people, which have unfortunately never been published. His sojourn in Japan, however, had one important result, namely that of directing the attention of the young scientist to the extremely interesting arboreal flora of these islands. After his return to the United States, in 1880, he spent several years in special investigations at Cambridge, Mass. When Sir WILLIAM DAWSON of McGill University called upon ASA GRAY to send him a young man qualified to initiate botanical studies, PENHALLOW was the choice. His relations with Sir WILLIAM DAWSON, a distinguished geologist and paleontologist, gave a paleobotanical bent to the scientific investigations of the young botanist. During his earlier years at McGill, he published a number of articles on fossil plants, some of which were in collaboration with Sir WILLIAM DAWSON. Most important among these are his investigations on the gigantic Devonian seaweeds of Gaspé, Canada, and of another problematic vegetation from the Devonian of Kentucky, including remains of what must now probably be regarded as the earliest fernlike seed plants.

PENHALLOW early saw the need of the structural study of fossil plants, and in his later life was among the most prominent American authorities on the organization of extinct conifers. He gave his special attention to this field for nearly 25 years, publishing, in the early nineties, a key to the identification of coniferous woods, based upon their microscopic structure. The principles laid down by GOEPPERT, KRAUS, and other European masters in this field were used for the elucidation of the structure and affinities of American conifers living and extinct. Professor PENHALLOW was among the very first to attempt to interpret the evolutionary sequence of the conifers in terms of their



internal structure, thus providing a very fruitful and much needed control of the results reached along conventional systematic lines, from the consideration of the superficial characters alone. The early memoir of the *Anatomy of the conifers*, published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada, appeared in 1907 in enlarged form as a book. Professor PENHALLOW was among the first to point out the remarkably isolated position of the araucarian conifers, which survive at the present day only in the southern hemisphere.

In those differences of opinion and interpretation which always prevail where scientific investigation is actively carried on, Professor PENHALLOW was a fair-minded and generous opponent. Whatever may be the fate of the particular hypotheses which he advocated, time cannot rob him of the credit of having realized the absolute necessity of attacking the Coniferales from the anatomical side, that is from within. His was a busy life, and within its short span he published articles amounting to upward of 200 titles. His industry and admirable personal qualities were fully appreciated by his scientific colleagues in the United States and Canada. For a number of years he was president of the Natural History Society of Montreal, and was likewise an important influence in the Canadian national scientific organization, the Royal Society of Canada. Nor was he overlooked in his native country. The presidency of the Society of Plant Morphology and Physiology, of the American Society of Naturalists, and of the Botanical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science bestowed upon him made clear the appreciation of his fellows.—E. C. JEFFREY, *Cambridge, Mass.*